

The Illinois Intelligencer.

"Ours are the plans of fair delightful peace,....Unwarp'd by party rage, to live like brothers."

NO. 15]

STATE OF ILLINOIS, JANUARY 28, 1868

[VOL. CL

*** This is a simulated edition of the Illinois Intelligencer, a newspaper published at Kaskaskia, Ill., during the closing territorial and early statehood days. Typography and makeup follow that of the original Illinois Intelligencer as closely as possible.

Speed

*Petition of Illinois for Statehood
Pushed through Congress with
Unparalleled Rapidity*

POPE HAD THE GUIDING HAND

*Times Favored Free State Next;
Moving Boundary North
Got Little Notice*

The Illinois Territorial legislature petitioned Congress for statehood in a resolution adopted at Kaskaskia, December 6, 1817. One year later, December 3, 1818, Illinois, having met the terms set forth in the enabling act which Congress had adopted, was proclaimed by President Monroe as a member of the federal union on an "equal footing with the original states."

The rapidity with which Illinois accomplished its objective of statehood has many times been commented upon. Two factors are usually assigned for the favored treatment the Illinois petition received:

First, the times demanded the entry of a free state before it would be politically expedient to admit slave territories that were clamoring for admission; and, second, the parliamentary skill possessed by Nathaniel Pope, the Illinois territorial delegate.

There was strong sentiment in Illinois for gaining admission sooner than Missouri Territory which was gaining population rapidly and, so many thought, would soon be admitted as a slave state.

Pope presented the Illinois petition to Congress on January 16, 1818, fully aware that the territory did not have 60,000 inhabitants as then required for admission.

Five days later the delegate wrote a letter to the editor of *The Intelligencer*, Daniel Pope Cook, whose newspaper at Kaskaskia had been a vigorous champion of the statehood movement:

"The only difficulty I have to overcome is, whether we have the population supposed by the Legislature; no enumeration of the inhabitants having lately been taken. In order to evade that objection the bill [the enabling act] contains a proviso that the census shall be taken previously to the meeting of the [state constitutional] convention. I hope however to have this feature of the bill struck out before its final passage, if it passes at all, of which I have strong hope. . . . If it were certain that we had even thirty-five

thousand inhabitants, no objection I think would be made to our admission."

Pope's hope that a showing of 35,000 inhabitants would satisfy Congress was predicated on the fact that 35,000 was then the number on which House seats were apportioned.

Pope had been named chairman of the select committee to which the Illinois petition had been assigned. This gave him a considerable influence in determining the terms of the enabling bill, the drafting of which was the responsibility of that committee.

The territorial legislature had accepted as the northern boundary of the proposed state a line drawn from the "southern extremity of Lake Michigan" due west to the Mississippi river. In doing so, the legislature had been guided by a provision in the Ordinance of 1787 which defined the boundaries of states to be carved out of the Northwest Territory of which Illinois had been a part.

Pope's committee raised the northern boundary from the "southern extremity" of Lake Michigan ten miles farther north. Subsequently, Pope, when the House met as a Committee of the Whole, succeeded in amending the bill in a manner which gave Illinois its present northern boundary; an action of great significance at the time and of great value to Illinois in subsequent years.

Pope's amendments had added to the proposed state more than 8,000 square miles which today include the greater part of the 14 northern counties of Illinois, in one of which Chicago is located. Also, Illinois had obtained its present Lake Michigan shore line.

The bill written by the select committee dealt generously with the proposed state in the award of federal lands which Illinois was authorized to sell with the proviso that the proceeds be used for school purposes: Soon after Illinois had been admitted, the legislature began diverting those funds to other purposes and continued to do so for several decades.

The day of reckoning came some years later when the federal government required that the practice be ended and the funds used as intended. Illinois, to this day, annually pays \$57,000 into the common school fund as interest on those diverted funds. It is, of course, a bookkeeping device for the \$57,000 becomes, in reality, a part of the money the legislature would appropriate for schools anyway. It serves, however, as a constant reminder of the indifference of early legislatures to the educational needs of the state.

"All white male citizens of the U. States [correct], who shall have arrived at the age of twenty-one, and have resided in said territory for, six months previous to the day of election" (for constitutional convention delegates) were declared eligible to vote.

The enabling act directed that the proposed state's constitution "shall be republican and not repugnant to the ordinance" [of 1787] and "that it shall appear from the enumeration hereinafter directed to be made, that there are within the proposed state, not less than . . . thousand inhabitants."

Agreement as to the required number of inhabitants had not been reached by Pope's select committee. So that matter was left for determination by the House. Another section of the bill directed the United States marshal for the territory to take a census and make return to the convention.

One week after the special committee had convened its bill—the enabling act—was reported favorably to the House; a bill "to enable the people of Illinois Territory to form a Constitution and a state government, and for the admission of such state into the union, on an equal footing with the original states."

This committee bill was introduced on Friday, January 23, 1818, read twice and assigned to a Committee of the Whole House for hearing "on Monday next." But other business intervened and the Committee of the Whole didn't start consideration of the bill until April 4.

[Continued on third page]

THE DEEP SNOW

*Winter of 1830-31 Has Legends
That Chicago's Records
Fail to Shake*

THE PIONEERS STOPPED COLD

*Travelers Snowbound for Months
as Drifts Piled Up to
Four and Six Feet*

When 23 inches of snow fell on Chicago in less than a day and half in the late winter of 1867 it not only paralyzed the economic life of a great city, but also it stopped grandpa cold in his tracks in his boasts about the horrible winters he endured as a boy. Weather Bureau records showed definitely that there had been no such snow for more than 80 years.

There had been nothing like it since the Winter of the Deep Snow. That was in 1830-1831, before there was a Weather Bureau, so we can speak freely. In tradition and reminiscence, the snow was the deepest, the cold the most intense, and lasted the longest, since the retreat of the last glacier—with the possible exception of the bitter winter of 1777-78 that tested the endurance of General Washington's soldiers at Valley Forge. In 1831 there were still Revolutionary War veterans around who could remember Valley Forge.

Before making comparisons, some of the records shattered in 1967 might be rounded up. The Great Snowstorm started at 5:02 a.m. January 26, 1967. It ended at 3:05 p.m. January 26, at 23 inches. The previous record for one snowfall was 19 inches March 25-26, 1930. Since 1886 in Chicago, 15 inches had been exceeded only three times. The depth for the first 24 hours was 19.8 inches. The previous 24-hour record was 14.9 inches January 30, 1939. By February 6 a depth of 28 inches was reached. This brought the 1966-67 total to 59.6 inches, close to the all-time record of 66.4 inches in 1951-52.

The Great Snowstorm was not a "blizzard," according to some purists, because it was not accompanied by zero temperatures. It was not a part of a consistently cold winter. The month's low of 10 degrees below zero January 18 was eight days before the Great Snowstorm, but the month's high of 65 degrees January 24—a record for that date—was only two days before the downfall. By February 15 that month's high of 47 degrees was reached. Thawing was slow, however—22 degrees was February's average temperature—but Chicago had no appreciable new snow to move. Snow shoveled up into heaps hardened into ice, and was still around in March, but much had been bulldozed and trucked away, and some of it was shipped in freight cars to Florida and Texas. Illinois pioneers would have liked that idea.

The Winter of the Deep Snow blanketed southern Illinois and perhaps the

entire state to a depth of three feet on the level, with drifts of four to six feet. Storms with high winds continued for 60 days; many families were snowbound in their homes and travelers remained wherever they happened to be when the heavy snow started.

The Winter of the Deep Snow became a dating point in pioneer legendry. Residence in the Illinois country before that date was qualification for membership in Old Settlers associations and special designation as a "Snow Bird." One pioneer wrote: "I have my Snow Bird badge which was given me at the Old Settlers' meeting at Sugar Grove. I prize it very highly and would not trade it for a hundred wild turkeys running at large in Oregon." Among those who qualified was Abraham Lincoln. He came from Indiana with his family in 1830 and tells of spending the "celebrated 'deep snow' of Illinois" at a spot 10 miles southeast of Decatur in Macon County.

One of the most detailed accounts was written by Dr. Julian M. Sturtevant, who had come from New England in 1829 to Jacksonville to help in the beginnings of Illinois College, of which he was afterwards president for 20 years. A cold rain started December 20, 1830, occasionally changing to sleet or snow until the day before Christmas, when large soft flakes fell to a depth of 6 inches. This was followed by a furious gale and a driving snow that piled up to three feet. Then came a rain that froze as it fell, forming a crust "nearly, but not quite, strong enough to bear a man" and over this a few inches of light snow. John Buckles described this icy crust in Logan County as "strong enough to bear the weight of team and sled."

"The clouds passed away and the wind came down from the northwest with extraordinary ferocity," says Sturtevant. "For weeks, certainly for not less than two weeks, the mercury in the thermometer tube was not, on any one morning, higher than 12 degrees below zero. The wind was a steady, fierce gale from the northwest, day and night. The air was filled with flying snow, which blinded the eyes and almost stopped the breath of anyone who attempted to face it. No man could, for any considerable length of time, make his way on foot against it."

The wind drove snow through chinks in Sturtevant's log cabin, filling it so that he had to move out and take refuge in a partly built college building. Dates were impressed on his mind because of worry over Dr. Edward Beecher, president of the college who had gone to Vandalia seeking its charter from the legislature, and was expected back during the Christmas holidays. Beecher was stormbound at the Tillson home in Hillsboro. There he met Charles Holmes, who had a powerful horse. They improvised a sleigh, and during a mid-January lull in the storm, plowed through the 40-mile prairie to Jacksonville. It was the only such journey recorded that winter. Buckles, returning from a hunt with a friend, had a wagon-

[Continued on third page]



THE NORTHERN BOUNDARY



THE DEEP SNOW

OUR FLAGS FLY

Sesquicentennial Opened with Ceremonies, Parties, and Receptions

HELD THROUGHOUT STATE

Progressive Breakfast, Pie Supper, and \$100-a-plate Dinner Offered.

The long-planned Illinois Sesquicentennial year opened December 4, 1967, with fanfare, excitement, and widespread public acclamation—and as had been planned the opening day was marked with a multitude of events throughout the state.

In Washington, D. C. a 21-star flag was flown over the United States Capitol—for the first time so far as anyone knows. Little attention was given to flag-raising 150 years ago, and the Illinois Sesquicentennial Commission, after diligent search, has failed to find an authentic 21-star flag of 1818. The flag flown in 1967 was sewn in 200 hours by five women of Prophetstown. They were first done among a hundred women's clubs sewing flags for the Sesquicentennial. The flag was taken to the Capitol by Senator Everett M. Dirksen and Charles H. Percy and members of the Illinois congressional delegation. Ver Lynn Sprague represented the Illinois Sesquicentennial Commission and Mrs. Robert Herald the women of Prophetstown.

On Chicago's Civic Center Plaza a Sesquicentennial Flag was raised at noon by Ralph G. Newman, chairman of the Illinois Sesquicentennial Commission; Edward Weiss, chairman of the Chicago committee; and Alderman Matthew Danaher, representing Mayor Richard J. Daley.

In Springfield a Sesquicentennial Flag was presented to Secretary of State Paul Powell by L. A. Wollan, Jr., assistant director of the Illinois Sesquicentennial Commission. The flag, designed by Jerry Warshaw, was made official by proclamation of Governor Kerner dated November 17, 1967.

There were other flag raisings. In Cahokia a 21-star flag flew over a building that was there in 1818—the Jarrot Home, built in 1809. Marion County's 21-star flag was raised at Salem where Secretary of State Paul Powell gave a talk on the 150 years' history of his office. Flags were raised over the St. Clair County Court House at Belleville, over the Village Hall at Walnut, and at many another building throughout the state.

The beginning of the Sesquicentennial year was noticed in each of the 102 counties of the state and the observances took many and varied forms. The Skokie Art Guild presented a sculpture "Primitive Woman" by Emmett Corley to the Skokie Library in a program keyed by Ralph G. Newman, chairman of the Sesquicentennial Commission. In Chicago the Old Town School of Music held open house with continuous musical entertainment. Mayor John M. Downs hosted a reception

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21-STAR FLAG AT CAPITOL. Senators Dirksen and Percy, Members of the House, and interested Illinoisans gathered in Washington December 4, 1967, to honor Illinois by flying a 21-star flag over the Capitol, repairing a probable oversight of 150 years ago when flag-raising were of less interest.

at West Chicago's Community High School where the Sesquicentennial Chorus gave a Christmas concert. The Will County Historical Society unveiled a marker at the Levi C. Brockway home, called the "Halfway House," in Plainfield.

In Nashville the county history *This Is Washington County* was ready for the Kick-off Dinner. Saint Dominic College at Saint Charles offered a program of historical papers, with speakers from Northern Illinois University and Amos Alonzo Stagg High School, Palos Hills. A buffet and ball was the Jo Daviess County event at Chestnut Mountain Lodge near Hanover. The White County Historical Society held a Sesquicentennial Tea at the Ratcliff Inn in Carmi. At Arcola, Douglas County, there were tours of Ewing House; at Charleston, Coles County, ceremonies were held at Moore House. Abington, Knox County, dedicated a new city hall, as did Edwardsville, Madison County.

There were many more—a progressive breakfast at Marshall, Clark County; the Ham and Bean Pioneer Dinner and Square Dance at Moose Lodge, Mount Vernon, Jefferson County; the Pie Supper and Spelling Bee at Westfield, Clark County; receptions by the Arlington Heights Historical Society, Flossmoor Public Library, Fulton County Historical Society, Clinton Fine Arts Center, Rockford Historical Society, Fernwood Evening Women's Club, and others.

Largest formal celebration was the \$100-a-plate dinner of the Chicago Benefit Committee of the Executive Mansion Commission held in the Seven Continents Restaurant at O'Hare Field Saturday, December 9. Speakers were Governor Otto J. Kerner and Chairman Ralph G. Newman. Music was by Jean Browning Madeira, opera contralto; Win Stracke and Ray Tate, folk singers; Valucha and Chuchio, and the Great Lakes Naval Training Station Drum and Bugle Corps. Herman Kogan was master of ceremonies, and entertainment was by Burr Tillstrom, Fran Allison and the Kuklapolians. Fifteen miniature rooms designed by Eugene Kupjacek were on display. Carson Pirie Scott & Co. sponsored the event and Mrs. J. Harris Ward was chairman.

Two television specials were on view during the first week of the Sesquicentennial year. "Illinois Sings: A Sesquicentennial of History and Song," sponsored by the Illinois Bell Telephone Company was shown simultaneously on eight TV stations. "The Giants and the Common Men," sponsored by Commonwealth Edison Company, used Graceland Cemetery to point up segments of Chicago's colorful history. It was shown December 6 on Channel 5, WMAQ-TV.

Documentary motion pictures were shown in all schools of Marshall County. Throughout the state special exhibitions were on view at museums and libraries.

Closing the month's programs was the premiere performance of the official Sesquicentennial drama *Make Her Wilderness Like Eden* by Dr. Christian Moe, assistant professor of drama, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, in the Main Auditorium of Chicago's Museum of Science and Industry December 27. After a preview, there were daily performances open to the public through New Year's Day.



ADAMS

A new Sesquicentennial film, "Scenic Western Illinois" was previewed Dec. 7 in Quincy by members of Region 3 Sesquicentennial committees, including six counties in western Illinois. Robert Christie, Jr., Adams County chairman was host. The half-hour sound and color presentation will be made available to television stations and community groups by Professional Talents Unlimited, 505 South 8th Street, Quincy.

CARROLL

Preparation of a Sesquicentennial history of Carroll County is being undertaken by the Carroll County Historical Society headed by William B. Petty and a committee including Howard Woessner, Harold Horner, Mrs. Harold G. Evans, and Judge Edward J. Turnbaugh.

COLES

A Target '68 sign was placed on a ten-story addition to the Lincoln-Douglas Residence Hall on the campus of Eastern Illinois University, Charleston. Taking part in the ceremonies were Dr. Quincy Doudna, president of the university, and Ver Lynn Sprague, director of the Illinois Sesquicentennial Commission.

GALLATIN

The Gallatin County Historical Society offers prizes in an essay contest in county schools on "How Gallatin County Can Best Observe the Illinois Sesquicentennial." Funds are sought to restore The Bank of Illinois building in Shawneetown. The building housed the first banking institution in Illinois Territory and is now owned by the state. Mrs. James Lawler is president of the society.

HAMILTON

Col. Albert Foote, chairman, has announced plans for a Sesquicentennial program to incorporate the Kiwanis Fall Festival and the high school homecoming. The Hamilton County Historical Society will dedicate a museum in McLeansboro, and place historical markers. H. Allen Smith, author and native son, has been asked to speak. Members of the steering committee include: vice chairman, Bill Holman; secretary, Ronald Webb; treasurer, Veronica Voss; Ernest Hood, Walter Hale, and J. C. Sobacki.

IROQUOIS

Cecil Hamilton, Watseka, heads the supervisors' committee preparing a new history of Iroquois County as a Sesquicentennial project.

JACKSON

Elected at the annual meeting of the Carbondale Memorial Day Association were: president, Paul Biggers; vice presidents, Monroe Meyers and Mrs. Elisabeth Leighty; secretary, Mrs. Oren Pugh; and treasurer, Mrs. Violet Crawshaw. These officers will direct the Sesquicentennial observance of Memorial Day in Carbondale. Plaques were awarded to John Allen, historian, and General Oscar Koch for their part in initiating the annual Memorial Day services in Carbondale.

KANE

A brochure, "Kane County Celebrates Illinois Sesquicentennial" has been published by the county's Board of Supervisors, headed by Robert J. Stumm, Aurora. It was prepared by the board's public relations committee including Raymond A. Bergeson, Batavia, chairman; Mrs. Mary Bohlike and Richard Kirchhoff, Dundee; Ira Johnson, Geneva; Fred W. Schussler, Aurora; and Howard Warrington, Hampshire. Winner of a contest for a cover design was Miss Kathy Hawkins of Rosary High School, Aurora.

LOGAN

A tree-planting Sesquicentennial project is sponsored by the Senior Woman's Club of Mount Pulaski. The Junior Woman's Club will link their annual ice cream social on the city square with the July 4 celebration. Markers directing attention to the Abraham Lincoln Memorial Court House will be posted. Frank Altman and Otto Ey are co-chairmen.

SHELBY

The Shelby County Historical Society is publishing *A Visit with Mr. Bob*, a collection of writings on local history by the late John Hawk, founder of the society. The book sells for \$2.25 and is available from Miss Beulah Knecht, president, Shelby County Historical Society, Shelbyville, Illinois.

UNION

A beauty contest to pick a homecoming queen—with no one eligible to compete who is under 75 years old—is planned as a Sesquicentennial event at Western Saratoga, Mrs. John Juracek has announced. To even it up, the judges will be men more than 75 years old. Maurice Metzger reports that a coon squalling contest has been postponed to the Sesquicentennial year. The Anna-Jonesboro Women's Club, Mary Venable, president, will sponsor a creative writing contest in the high school. Joe Thomas is heading the county program.

The Anna Woman's Club is sponsoring an essay and poetry contest on the Sesquicentennial in the high school. The club also plans a Sesquicentennial program to which elementary school history classes will be invited. Wayne Wayman Presley, originator of the Bald Knob Cross, plans a Sesquicentennial service Easter Sunday at Bald Knob.

VERMILION

The Vermilion County Museum has been voted the Albert Corey Award for 1967 for outstanding service in collecting, preserving, and disseminating information relating to the history of Vermilion County, Illinois, through its museum, junior history, and publication programs. The \$200 award is made annually to an outstanding historical association of the United States or Canada. Julius W. Hegeler, president, and Dr. W. R. Elghammer, past president, received the award for the society. The museum held open house December 3 and 10 to honor the beginning of the Illinois Sesquicentennial year.

WHITESIDE

Mrs. Luther Sarver has entered an elm tree in her yard at 607 North Quincy Street, Clinton, as candidate for the oldest living elm tree sought by a Sesquicentennial committee. Mrs. Sarver reports the tree measures 15 feet in circumference and is known to be more than 100 years old.

WINNEBAGO

Drums and Bugles by Stanley J. Buckles of the Rockford Morning Star, one of three top award winners in the Illinois Sesquicentennial one-act play competition, has been adopted by the Winnebago County Sesquicentennial committee as its official play and it will be presented by Rock Valley College at Rockford Theater March 9 and 10. The production will be directed by David Meisenholder, speech and drama instructor at the college. The play concerns Colonel Elmer E. Ellsworth who headed the Chicago Zouaves and was the first officer killed in the Civil War. The county's celebration opened December 3 with a reception at Faust Hotel, a concert by the Rockford Symphony Orchestra at Jefferson Junior High School, and a pictorial exhibit at the hotel by the Rockford Historical Society. A historical exhibit at Rockford College May 15 to July 15 will be assembled by Carl Severin. The county's Sesquicentennial committee is headed by Dennis Johnson, with O. E. Loomis as vice chairman.



Metro News Photos
DINNER FOR GOVERNOR'S MANSION FUND. Left to right are Mrs. J. Harris Ward, chairman of the event; Ralph G. Newman, chairman of the Illinois Sesquicentennial Commission; and C. Virgil Marun, president, and John T. Pirie, vice president of Carson Pirie Scott & Co. which sponsored the dinner.

Speed

[Continued from first page]

Pope had noted in a letter to *The Intelligencer* that the enabling act as reported by his select committee set the northern boundary of the proposed state "ten miles north of the southern extremity of Lake Michigan."

"When the bill is taken up, I will endeavor to procure twenty or thirty miles farther north, and make Lake Michigan a part of our eastern boundary," so Pope wrote. "I shall not attempt to explain the importance of such an accession of territory; it is too obvious to every man who looks to the prospective weight and influence of the State of Illinois."

Pope's effort to extend the northern boundary even further than the committee bill had met with some opposition but it was not sufficient to deny Illinois its present northern boundary and lake front.

At that time, most of the inhabitants of Illinois lived far in the territory's southern reaches. Most of them were from southern states. Many were sympathetic with the institution of slavery.

Pope argued skillfully, contending that without a boundary as proposed by him the new state would be primarily southern in commerce and sympathy; that Lake Michigan frontage would tie the new state to northern ones and that Illinois, so constituted, would be a bulwark in the preservation of the union, should ever there be an attempt to disrupt it. His words were prophetic. For such was the role of Illinois in the Civil War.

When the Erie canal was completed in 1825 Pope's wisdom was soon apparent to all. For a vast tide of immigration came to Illinois by way of that canal and the Great Lakes. Today, the territory Pope added to the embryonic state contains more than 60 percent of Illinois' population.

The House passed the amended enabling bill April 6. It received Senate approval April 14 despite doubts expressed by Senator Tail of Georgia that the territory had 40,000 population. When that Senator sought to delay action until all such doubts were overcome he met with defeat, only three other Senators voting with him. The President approved the bill April 18.

Illinois now had authority to proceed with the election of the members of a convention to write a constitution for the proposed state and to elect officials for that state. However, such actions did not complete the requirements. Those proceedings were subject to congressional review and approval. But such review was had and approval given in due course and President Madison, on December 3, 1818, proclaimed Illinois to be a State in the Federal Union.

The story of the state's first constitutional convention, its contested census, and its first election of state officials will be told in subsequent articles.

The speed with which Congress acted in admitting Illinois is probably best illustrated by the fate of the Missouri petition.

Missouri petitioned for admission January 8, 1818; the Illinois petition was received eight days later, January 16.

Illinois was admitted December 3, 1818; Missouri was admitted August 10, 1821.

M.P.A.

BOOK

"Illinois in 1818" Reissued in Sesquicentennial Program

Illinois in 1818, by Solon J. Buck, has been reprinted in a revised second edition by the University of Illinois Press as one of the program of historical publications of the Illinois Sesquicentennial Commission. A new introduction by Allan Nevins sets the stage for publication in new format of this outstanding work in state history. The price is \$7.50.

Buck's study was originally a volume in the five-volume *Centennial History of Illinois* published by the Illinois Centennial Commission from 1918 to 1920. That an entire volume should be devoted to a single year in the state's history may seem a strange concept, yet starting with that idea Dr. Buck produced a very readable as well as informative book. He starts, as he should, with the people; at first the original people, the Indians and the fur trade, for in 1818 few Indians had left Illinois, and fur trading was almost the sole occupation in the northern two-thirds of the state.

He discusses the public lands and the extent of settlement—hampered because of delay in surveying the lands, so that most Illinoisians were squatters, who succeeded eventually in getting their claims legalized. One chapter delves into the character of the Pioneers, followed by chapters on the economic situation, social conditions, and the political situation. This sets the stage for the chronological part of the story of 1818—the movement for admission, the convention campaign, framing the constitution, and setting up the new state in the Union.

Dr. Buck had been since 1910 a research associate in history at the University of Illinois when he started this book. Before it was finished he had become superintendent of the Minnesota Historical Society. Later he taught at the University of Pittsburgh, became archivist of the United States, and served many years in the Library of Congress. He died in 1962. His other books include *The Granger Movement*, and *The Agrarian Crusade*. Dr. Nevins, Pulitzer-prize historian, is a native of Illinois and a graduate of its state university. He is now associated with the Huntington Library, Pasadena, California.

Illinois in 1818 is illustrated with line drawings showing pioneer tools and articles, and a number of maps.

D. R.

THE DEEP SNOW

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load of game drawn by oxen. Within two miles of home they had to cut loose the wagon, and reached safety by clinging to the tails of the oxen.

There is also a story of "Cold Friday," when a man, his wife, and six children froze to death, huddled about their half-burned wagon on the Prairie. The story of this "winter's horror" was widely printed, but names, place, and time are missing. *The Illinois Intelligencer* of February 26, 1831, reported that "several travelers have perished nearby," but again no names or details. However, John Carroll Power's *History of the Early Settlers of Sangamon County* records that William Saxton of Lick Creek, near Loami, and Samuel Legg of Sugar Creek were lost in the snow and later were found frozen to death.

Many settlers had depended on going into nearby woods for firewood. Corn and wheat, food for man and beast, had been left stacked in the fields. At first the track behind a team, or any number of teams, would fill in a few minutes. Says Sturde-

vant, "The only way in which snow paths were made was by going as nearly as we could in the same place till the snow was finally trodden hard and rounded up like a turn pike." The sharp hoofs of deer cut through the crust, and they were easily caught by hunters—and by wolves who could glide across the snow. Herds of buffalo also floundered in the deep snow and starved. It has been said that the Winter of the Deep Snow took the last of the buffalo from east of the Mississippi River.

There are some records to back up tradition. At Fort Armstrong, Rock Island, 4 inches of snow was recorded December 10, and from December 15 to February 25 there was no day without freezing temperature. Fort Snelling at Minneapolis recorded 28 degrees below zero December 21. William Clark kept records at St. Louis, and Dr. Samuel P. Hildreth kept records at Marietta, Ohio, from 1804 to 1859 for the United States Government Survey. All are in agreement that the snow and cold were widespread over the period of time recalled by the pioneers.

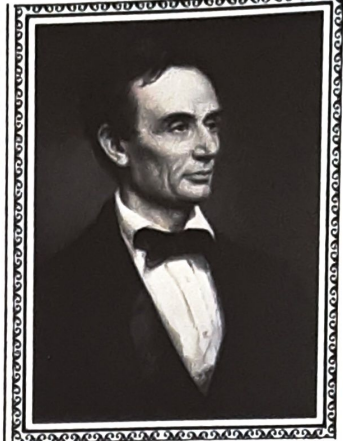
Hogs Froze in Their Tracks on Cold Tuesday in 1836

Another event that somewhat paralleled the one-day impact of Chicago's 1967 Great Snowstorm, was the Sudden Change, also called the Sudden Freeze, and the Cold Tuesday, of December 20, 1836. It can be found in print that "the mercury fell 100 degrees in less than five minutes" and also that "in an hour, the mercury changed from 40 degrees above to 30 degrees below," but a more conservative historian says, "I was never able to learn that any person in the county had kept a record of the indications of a thermometer, or that there was a thermometer in the county." Similarly the wind that bore the Sudden Change is variously estimated at 25, 40, 60, or 70 miles an hour.

Chickens froze in their tracks; frogs were found frozen with their mouths open. It was hog-driving time, and many droves were abandoned as the drivers sought shelter. Later the hogs were found in heaps, an outer ring frozen to death; those in the middle, smothered. Wagon wheels froze to the ground. The wind blew up waves on streams, and the water froze that way. Two men crossing the Illinois River in a boat were frozen in. By flailing their arms and legs about they were able to remain alive until the river froze deep enough to bear their weight, but a dog with them was frozen to death.

Remarkable was the experience of Washington Crowder, who was riding the eight miles from Sugar Creek to Springfield to get a license for his marriage to Isabel Laughlin—he was one who afterward remembered the date. Mr. Crowder wore an overcoat reaching nearly to his feet, and carried an umbrella to keep off the rain—no mean feat in itself while riding horseback. He saw a very dark cloud approaching him very rapidly, accompanied by a terrific, deep, bellowing sound, and, says his chronicler, he thought it prudent to close his umbrella. He dropped the bridle rein on the horse's neck while closing the umbrella and putting it under his arm; at that instant water was dripping from everything about him. When he drew the reins taut, ice rattled from them. When he arrived at a store in Springfield, he was unable to dismount, his long coat holding him as firmly as if it had been made of sheet iron. Two men came to help, but they found his clothes were frozen to the saddle. They ungirthed the saddle, and carried man, coat, and saddle to the fire, where they were thawed apart. The story has a happy ending; he got the license, returned home the same day, and was married the next.

Less happy was the experience of James Harvey Hildreth who left Georgetown, Vermilion County, December 19, with a man named Frame, on their way to Chicago. They were overtaken by the Sudden Change while trying to get around flooded Hickory Creek, a tributary of the Iroquois River, Iroquois County. Miles from any shelter, they killed Frame's horse, took out the entrails, and crawled into the cavity. When the animal heat was exhausted, they attempted to kill the other horse, but lost their knife in the darkness. Frame froze to death. Hildreth wandered on, and eventually was helped by some hog drovers, who took him to a house. Hildreth lost all his toes and nearly all his fingers; later a leg was amputated, and



In the collection of The Corcoran Gallery of Art, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, by G. P. A. Healy.

Lincoln Comes Home

A portrait of Abraham Lincoln, painted in Springfield in 1860 by George Patrick Alexander Healy, has been brought back to Springfield from the Corcoran Gallery of Art, Washington, by Governor Otto Kerner for the Illinois State Museum's Sesquicentennial Year exhibit, "The Artist Sees Historic Illinois." The portrait was the last for which Lincoln sat before growing a beard. It was reproduced several years ago on a one-cent postage stamp. G. P. A. Healy, several of whose portraits of presidents are in the White House, resided for many years in Chicago and in Elmhurst, Illinois.

The museum's exhibit also includes Lorado Taft's plaster sculpture of the "Young Lincoln," and an Alaskan totem pole with an Indian artist's impression of Lincoln that was displayed at the New York World's Fair. A primitive painting of "The Burning of Harper's Opera House at Rock Island" by N. Wirig was loaned by the Abby Aldrich Rockefeller Collection in Williamsburg, Virginia. The fire broke out during a performance of *Uncle Tom's Cabin* in 1887.

LOST OR STRAYED

WHEREAS, somewhere in the State of Illinois shortly after midnight on Monday the 4th day of December, 1967, there was born the first baby of this State's Sesquicentennial year, and

WHEREAS, the Illinois Sesquicentennial Commission has made it known that suitable recognition and modest awards would be conferred upon said baby when discovered,

THEREFORE, ANY person knowing the whereabouts of said baby is urged to establish said baby's rights by communicating with the Illinois Sesquicentennial Commission, directing to their quarters at 101 East Ontario Street, Chicago, Illinois 00611, accompanied by appropriate documentation such as a copy of birth record certifying date and time of birth.

his death in 1858 was attributed to his injuries.

A newspaper of the time recorded the range of the Sudden Change as "not perceptibly felt east of Cincinnati, and in Illinois and Indiana its width extended from Ottawa south as far as Terre Haute. Within that limit its effects were fearful."

D. R.

HISTORY QUIZ

[Answers on last page]

1. Early Illinois trailblazers made notches in the bark of trees to indicate what lay ahead. What did one notch indicate? Two? Three?
2. Who was the first European to reach the Mississippi river?
3. What names were earlier given to the site now known as East St. Louis?
4. What was a bateau?
5. Who was Jacob C. Varnum?
6. What factories, or government trading posts, did the federal government maintain in the Illinois territory in 1816.
7. Who was Gurdon Saltontall Hubbard?
8. What was the fate of the French officers, Major D'Artauguet and Captain Jean Baptiste de Vincennes?
9. In what way was Chicago involved in the Treaty of Greenville?
10. Who were the Jenseenics?

TALES & LEGENDS

The role of Nathaniel Pope in obtaining congressional approval for the entry of Illinois Territory into the Union and, while doing so, extending the proposed state's northern boundary so as to provide frontage on Lake Michigan is fairly well known. But Pope's prior and subsequent career remain unknown to most Illinoisans.

Paul M. Angle, former secretary of the Illinois State Historical Society and now director of the Chicago Historical Society, wrote an excellent biographical sketch of Pope, which was published in the *Transactions of the Illinois State Historical Society* in 1936. That which follows is taken largely from that work.

Pope was born in 1784, a member of a family which had even then resided in America for six generations. Pope's progenitors were generally persons of substance, planters, public officials and militia officers in Maryland and later in Virginia, to which the family had moved.

Ann Pope, daughter of an earlier Nathaniel Pope, married John Washington, great-grandfather of George Washington.

William Pope, the future Illinois delegate's father, moved to Kentucky, where his son, Nathaniel, spent his youth in the frontier community of Louisville.

Pope qualified for admission to Transylvania University at Lexington. He became a reader of the classics and acquired fluency in French. It is not known, however, whether he was graduated by that institution. He also studied law in his older brother's Lexington office.

The purchase of the vast Louisiana territory by President Thomas Jefferson in 1803 fired Pope's imagination. A lawyer who spoke French might do well in that former French possession. Pope moved to Ste. Genevieve in what is now Missouri, a French settlement not far from Kaskaskia. There he formed a partnership for the practice of law with John Scott, a Virginian who had been graduated by Princeton. They practiced in the courts of both Missouri and Illinois.

In 1809 Pope moved to Kaskaskia and quickly became one of the leading lawyers in the Territory. Meanwhile his brother, John, in whose Lexington, Kentucky, office Pope had read law had become a United States Senator from Kentucky.

That year Pope married Lucretia Backus, daughter of the receiver of the land office at Kaskaskia. They had a number of children, six of whom survived infancy. At that time, the infant mortality rate was high in Illinois.

Senator Pope obtained the appointment of Ninian Edwards, a Kentucky judge, as

governor of Illinois Territory when it was detached from Indiana Territory in 1809. He was also instrumental in obtaining the appointment of his brother, Nathaniel, as secretary of the territory, the second highest office. The Papes and Edwards were cousins.

Governor Edwards was delayed in coming to Illinois so Pope set up his first territorial government.

In 1816, Illinois having become a territory of the second class, and, as such, entitled to a delegate in Congress, an election was held to fill that position. Pope was the successful candidate, taking his seat on December 8, 1817. In a few weeks he was busily engaged in what became the high point of his career, the successful effort to obtain congressional approval for the admission of Illinois Territory into the Union.

Following several political disappointments, Pope was appointed United States Judge for Illinois in 1819, a position he held for the next 30 years.

On two occasions during his judicial career Pope unsuccessfully sought election, as United States Senator from Illinois.

Pope, the same as many other public men of his day, was a speculator in land, an activity in which he was only moderately successful. He died January 23, 1850. M.P.A.



HISTORIC CHAPEL RESTORED

Mann's Chapel, a little red brick church built in 1857 on the North Fork River, two miles south of Rossville, was deeded to the Vermilion County Museum Society May 18 as a historical landmark by the Mann's Chapel Restoration Committee. The chapel was named for Abraham Mann, Sr., a native of England who entered a claim in 1835 for 650 acres just west of Hubbard Trail. Samuel and Elizabeth Gilbert deeded land for the church and Mr. Mann donated the bricks he had intended to use in building a house. The foundation of the little white Gilbert schoolhouse can be traced nearby. Samuel Elliott, a circuit preacher, gave the first sermon in Mann's Chapel 110 years ago. Regular services were discontinued in 1926 during the ministry of the Rev. J. A. Betcher because of declining population in the area. Since then annual homecomings have been held in August, and christenings and weddings have been held there, but weather, neglect, and vandalism nearly destroyed it before the Restoration Committee took charge. It is to be used for "meetings of good purpose."

ESSAY CONTEST

An essay contest for school children in grades seven through twelve is announced by Children's Press, Inc., Chicago, in conjunction with publication of a state history, *Illinois—Land of Lincoln*. More than \$2,000 in prizes will be awarded for 150-word essays on the subject, "If I Were Governor of Illinois." The contest closes February 12, 1968. Contest rules may be obtained from Children's Press, Inc., 1224 West Van Buren Street, Chicago, Ill. 60607.

CHANGES

At a meeting of the Illinois Sesquicentennial Commission in Chicago November 30 Representative Paul J. Randolph, Chicago, a native of Logan County, was chosen vice chairman to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Representative J. W. "Bill" Scott. Senator Thomas A. McGloin, Chicago, was also chosen as vice-chairman.



ALTON IN 1837. This is a design by Don Llewellyn for a scenic projection for the Sesquicentennial play *Taste for Violence*, written by Walter Smalley and presented in December at the Lincoln Hall Theatre of the University of Illinois, Urbana. The play deals with the later career of Elijah Lovejoy, publisher of an abolitionist newspaper who was killed by a mob in Alton.

EDITOR'S NOTE:



The two columns of advertisements and notices, printed below in facsimile, appeared in the original *Illinois Intelligencer*. They reveal the needs and desires of settlers in Illinois and often call attention to aspects of pioneer life neglected in formal histories.



Valuable Land for sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER PROPOSES SELLING, THAT VALUABLE FARM,

ON the margin of the Big Mll, in the county of Jackson, and territory of Illinois. This place was purchased for his own use, is delightfully situated, part bottom and part hill, and contains 280 acres; about 25 acres under good fence a double Cabin, and other houses; is watered by one of the most delightful springs in the western country; is surrounded by the best winter and summer range for stock of every description; has proven itself to be a healthy situation, by a trial of 12 years; is but one mile on a line to the Mississippi river, and the same distance to the mill, which the subscriber is at present erecting, and at which he has settled.

ALSO,

500 Arpens in the county of St. Genevieve, in the territory of Missouri, about 5 miles from General Dodge's Saline, upon the south fork of the Saline river; has on it a considerable improvement, is bottom land, calling for the river and the hills for its boundary.

HE WILL ALSO DISPOSE OF Several tracts of Land, in the state of Kentucky, and two others in the territory of Illinois, which can be shown to persons wishing to make the purchase.

Application will be made to the subscriber at the fishery, opposite Mr. Fenwick's, on the Mississippi river, or Th. Cox, esq. of Kaskaskia.

MATTHEW DUNCAN.
November 1. 11-4f

I EXPECT to leave here in the course of 15 or 20 days for Richmond, Va. and will also be at the City of Washington, Philadelphia, and perhaps at New-York. I will undertake the transaction of any business which may be confided to me, which may come in my route.

DANIEL P. COOK.
Kaskaskia, Jan. 6, 1818.

Dr. W. L. Reynolds

HAS put his Notes and Accounts in my hands for collection, with instructions to coerce the collection of them.—Those who make immediate payments will save costs.

THOMAS REYNOLDS.
January 6, 1818. 18

Taken up

BY Franklin E. Owen, living in Randolph county, on the waters of Kemps creek, about ten miles above the town of Kaskaskia, one *Sorrel Horse*, about ten or eleven years old last spring, about 15 hands one inch high, a small blaze in his face, both his hind feet white near to his hams, a swag back, droop rump and nearly blind.—Appraised to \$20 before me this 21st day of October, 1817. 15-3

PAUL HARALSON, j. p.

To Rent,

THAT noted stand on Beaucoup, lately occupied by Mrs. Cox, exceeded by none in the western country, for a tavern and stock farm, with the farm. For terms, apply to Thomas Cox of Kaskaskia, or Joseph Smith in St. Louis.—I wish to contract for building bridges over Big and Little Beaucoup.

JOSEPH SMITH.
January 9th, 1818. 20-4f

Wanted to Purchase,

2000 Bushels Corn for distilling, for which a liberal price will be given.
JOHN HALBERSTADT.
Jan. 16. 21-4f

Madison County Land.

I WILL take it as a favor, if my neighbors will cut no more of my timber on Sec. No. 16, one mile S. west of Edwardsville.—If they do I shall sue them.—This is good land and better timber, but least it affords me some trouble I will sell it for a good price.
DANL. P. COOK.

Jan. 28. 22-4

STRAYED from the United States Saline, in the month of Oct. last, A Yoke of Oxen,

A yellow red, very large, some few white spots about them, one a little larger than the other, the points of one of their horns sawed off—they were bought of Mr. Brandomore Menard at Kaskaskia, to which place or its neighborhood, or about the road from hence to that place, it is possible they are.—Any person giving information to Col. S. Bond at Kaskaskia, or to the undersigned, shall be generously rewarded.

JONA. TAYLOR.
Saline Salt Works, Jan. 13, 1818. 22-4
N. B. They were raised near Hills 25 miles above Kaskaskia, up the Kaskaskia river.

J. T.

St. LOUIS EXCHANGE AND LAND OFFICE.

The undersigned having opened an office as
BROKER,

For the Missouri & Illinois territories; Informs the public that he is now ready for the purchase and sale (on commission only) of

Houses and Lands,
United States Stock,
Bank Stock of either territory,
Bills of Exchange,
Notes of Hand, if negotiable.
New Madrid Claims,
Pre-emption Rights, &c. &c. &c.

ALSO, UNCURRENT BANK BILLS, (If Chartered Banks.)

Such as are not received in the Banks of this Town, or the several Land Offices adjacent, on any Bank in the union, will be purchased on the most moderate terms.

Persons wishing small bills (from chartered) issued from this office, can obtain the same if paid for in specie, Missouri or St. Louis Bank bills only.

S. R. WIGGINS.
St. Louis, Jan. 9th.

St. Louis Exchange & Land Office.

\$4,000 in United States BANK STOCK, FOR SALE.
For terms apply to the above office.

S. R. WIGGINS.
Jan. 7.

St. Louis Exchange & Land Office.

30 Shares in the Bank of ST. LOUIS, FOR SALE.
For terms apply to the above office.

S. R. WIGGINS.
Jan. 8th.

By BERRY & BLACKWELL, PRINTERS TO THE TERRITORY.

THE WESTERN INTELLIGENCER is published weekly at \$2 50, per annum, if paid within six months or \$3 50, at the end of the year.

Those who do not direct their papers to be discontinued at the end of the year, will be considered as engaged for the next.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

One square or under, one Dollar for the first insertion, and Thirty-seven and a half Cents for each continuance.—Twenty-five per cent. discount allowed on all advertisements of more than a square published by the year, and twelve and a half per cent. discount on all such inserted six months.

All letters to the Editors must be post paid.

Quiz Answers

- One, a footpath; two, a bridle path; three, a wagon trail.
- Hernando De Soto who crossed the lower Mississippi in 1541.
- Jacksonville and Illinoistown.
- A bateau or mackinac boat, cut away at both bow and stern, rowed by four voyageurs and steered by a fifth, was sometimes used by early French fur traders for heavy cargoes, carrying up to four tons.
- A factor, or government agent, in charge of a factory, or government trading post, at Chicago in 1816.
- Chicago, Green Bay, Prairie du Chien and Fort Edwards (Warsaw).
- A member of a prominent New England family who became the Illinois agent of John Jacob Astor's American Fur Company and subsequently one of early Chicago's best known businessmen.
- D'Ariguet, commander at Fort Chartres, and Vincennes, commander of a French fort on the Wabash river subsequently named in his honor, were burned at the stake by Chickasaw Indians who had captured them enroute to New Orleans.
- The Indians, from whom much land was taken by the Treaty of Greenville, ceded, among other parcels, and tracts, "one piece of land six miles square at the mouth of the Chicago [sic] River emptying in the Southwest end of Lake Michigan where a fort formerly stood." That was in 1795.
- A group of Scandinavian advocates of the communal way of life who established a colony at Bishops Hill.